

REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT
CHATTANOOGA.James Elected Mayor and Eight
Republican Aldermen.

A Hot Contest and Great Rejoicing.

Special to the Chronicle.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
9:35 P. M., Nov. 19, 1874.

The municipal election took place to-day. The Republicans elected John W. James Mayor by 217 majority, a gain of 75 over the majority for Maynard on November 3d. The principal contest was over the Mayoralty. The Republicans elect eight out of the ten Aldermen. Owing to some dissatisfaction with the Republican nominees for City Marshal, the opposition candidate was successful. This unpopular nomination injured the Republican ticket all through and lost Mr. James some votes.

The Democratic nominee for Mayor was E. A. Key, Esq., a prominent Democratic lawyer of this city.

The total vote polled was 1,842. The Republicans are burning bonfires and rejoicing throughout the city. It was the hottest political contest that ever occurred in this city.

How Our Friends Feel About the
Result.

Our very excellent contemporary at Chattanooga, justly feels proud of the result of Thursday's election. The *Commercial* and the *Republicans* of Chattanooga deserve great credit for their vigorous, brief, but successful canvass. The *Commercial* says of it:

It was certainly the hardest contested election, politically, that was ever held in Chattanooga, and the Republicans acquitted themselves right nobly. Chattanooga is still the Republican Gibraltar of the State. If the earnestness of Republicans yesterday is any indication of what it will be through-out the Union until they retrieve their recent disasters there will be absolutely nothing left of the Democratic party in 1876; and in this respect we believe the election does possess a marked political significance. A large number of the Republicans here are Northern men, who have located here since the war, and who do not usually take an active interest in politics. We may reasonably infer that their feelings yesterday are an index to the political feeling at this time of the element of which they are representatives at the North. If this presumption is correct, a vote in the North to-day would show a different result from the vote there on November 3d.

This class of men has been dissatisfied with the way Republicans have conducted things recently, but their action yesterday indicates that they are far from willing to allow the National Government to pass into the control of the Democratic party. They were not moved by a feeling of personal opposition to the Democratic candidates, but by a desire, as was frequently expressed, to start the tidal wave back upon the Democracy. That, and that alone, was what brought them to the polls yesterday with such determination as was never before seen among them in Chattanooga. The people want the Government to be rid of Republican incompetency and corruption wherever it may be found, but not of Republican principles, and if the party will trim itself for the fight by a thorough overhauling and unloading, the Democracy will be utterly crushed out of existence in 1876.

The Execution of Westmoreland.

Five Thousand People Witness
The Hanging.The Doomed Man Makes a Speech and
Confession.CHATTANOOGA, TENN., 9:35 P. M.,
November 20th, 1874.

Special to Knoxville Chronicle:

Shade Westmoreland was hung to-day for the killing of William Emiline, in May, 1872, at Varner's house on Waldron's Ridge, in this county.

He was executed publicly at 1:10 P. M., east of the city near the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad track. The hanging was witnessed by at least 5,000 people, most of whom came in from the surrounding country. Many of the crowd were from Georgia.

Westmoreland was baptised this morning by the chaplain, and expressed himself as ready and willing to meet his God.

He said he desired to die. Throughout the trying ordeal he remained perfectly composed, manifesting great nerve and fortitude, except during the singing of the hymn, when he seemed partly overcome.

He made a speech from the gallows to the assembled crowd, in which he repeated in substance the confession which was published in this morning's *Commercial*.

The drop was arranged for three feet but the fall did not break his neck and he was strangled to death. All muscular contraction ceased in ten minutes from the time the drop fell and in fifteen minutes afterwards the physi-

cian, on full examination, declared life extinct. The body was taken down and prepared for burial.

SOME POINTS ABOUT THE HANGING.

A passenger on the noon train from Chattanooga gave us some points about the hanging yesterday. He says it was expected that a great crowd would be present to witness it, though but few would be able to see it. The jail is situated immediately in rear of the court house, which is on Market street, in the heart of the city. The jail yard is small and has a high board fence about it so that only from the tops of adjoining houses can the doomed man be seen. It would seem, however, from our special dispatch that the programme was changed, for the execution took place publicly. The early down freight was crowded with passengers from Cleveland and points above and below. The caboose car was crowded and some people were on top of the cars. Country people came in from the country riding many miles on horseback. One old chap with a grown up daughter and two almost grown sons rode up to one of the livery stables Thursday evening to put up their horses. The old man asked if the hanging was to come off. On being assured that it would, he said "well I came up not that I cared much about it myself, but I thought THE CHILDREN WOULD LIKE TO SEE

Westmoreland was unmoved and awaited his hour with apparent indifference. He was busy writing letters Thursday to friends, and our informant said his hand was as steady as though his life was assured for twenty years. He says he has been well treated. Friends have been furnishing him with some whisky and tobacco, and he has been so well contented in jail that some time ago when the convicts escaped, he came back after walking around the city for a day, and asked for his bed and supper. This was after he was convicted in the court below, and when his chances for respite were slim. He was a Union soldier, and belonged to Hon. J. M. Thornburgh's regiment.

He made a confession of his crime, which is contrary to all the evidence in the case. During his imprisonment in the Knoxville jail, while his case was pending in the Supreme Court, he was waited upon by some of our ministers and Christian people, among them Dr. Cunningham and Mr. John Cruise, but to all of them he persistently denied his guilt. In his confession he says, among other things:

WESTMORELAND'S CONFESSION.
At this solemn hour, on the eve of my execution, do I relate to you the last and only confession of the crime for which I am adjudged guilty by the law and am shortly to suffer death.

I first became acquainted with Mr. Wm. Emiline in 1868, meeting and renewing a partial acquaintance till the winter of 1872, when I took a lease on his farm and commenced living in his family. While thus living, he approached me with inducements to steal a sack of salt from Sam. Finnel, which I positively refused to have anything to do with.

The matter then dropped. A short time after Mr. Emiline became involved in stealing some hogs and fled. During his absence I remained on the farm, living with his family. He returned in about two months to his family, and we lived quietly for a week, when he learned of my telling Mr. Finnel of his intention of stealing his (Mr. F.'s) salt. On the next Sunday after his return home, I made preparations for crossing the gulch, to be absent for the day, and as I was not in the habit of carrying weapons, I strapped on my revolver only to shoot any game I might chance to see.

Up to that time I had given him no cause for disagreement, either in my work or in my relations to his family; and I hereby make this my last assertion, in behalf of Mrs. Emiline, she is not guilty, directly or indirectly, of the charges preferred by an excited and prejudiced community.

With this digression I resume. Mr. Emiline approached me in the matter of my telling of his salt stealing intentions. I acknowledged it, when he began upbraiding, abusing and cursing me. I had not been drinking that morning in the least. We had got out in the porch when we grappled each other and rolled off the porch on the ground. He released himself from my grasp and seized hold of a large stick of wood and struck me, I catching the blows on my arms and head, till I drew my revolver and fired three times, the shots taking effect in his foot and body. I still claim I fired in self defense. After the firing he walked a short distance and sat, or fell down, while I sat on the porch a moment, then went to him with some water. After this drinking I assisted him into the house and went for help. During the melee Mrs. Emiline, Mrs. Crofford and Mrs. Card were in the garden, near by.

At near sundown I was arrested by officers Beau, Coleman and Sims and by them conveyed to prison, where I have remained till the present time.

I have no fault to find, save I do desire greatly to see my child once more, but it can not be. God help him and may he receive a good education and walk in the path of peace. I now freely forgive the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and Jury, as I feel I am forgiven. I wish to return my thanks to my attorneys and friends who have done all they could. I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Howard, my jailor, for his many acts of kindness during my confinement; to the clergy who have assisted me with their prayers; and to you (the reporter) for your cheering words of that summer land which have comforted me in my gloom.

Oh, there must be a brighter side to this dark cloud which is over me. With the full faith that my Heavenly Father doeth all things well, I bid this world good-bye.

(Signed) SHADE WESTMORELAND.
Acknowledged in the presence of Mr. Howard and Dr. Curtis.

On Thursday, Westmoreland seemed troubled about the disposition to be made of his body after hanging. He was in terror lest the doctors would get it for dissection. He called the jailor to him and said, that although he had no money to pay him for burying him, yet he begged of him to promise him that he should be buried in the cemetery and that the doctors should not have his remains. The promise was made.

Thus has the law been avenged and the murderer been made to pay the severest penalty for his cowardly and brutal murder.

THE LAST HOURS OF WESTMORELAND.

He is Immersed and Bears His Death Sentence Read.

From Knoxville Daily Chronicle Nov. 22.

The Chattanooga *Commercial* gives details of the hanging of Westmoreland, an account of which was published in yesterday's *Chronicle*. The incidents of the hanging we gave yesterday. The following facts about his last hours will be read:

"Man's inhumanity to man" was exemplified yesterday in the hanging of Shade Westmoreland. He passed a very comfortable night, retiring at 10 p. m., and sleeping till 6 a. m. After breakfast, which he ate with good relish at 7:30 a. m., he was interviewed by various officials (all P. M., when he was prepared to receive the rite of baptism by immersion. This was performed at the hands of Revs. J. W. Bachman and W. W. Bays at 9:30, Rev. Dr. Chaddock being present. After reading to him the usual questions on faith in the plan of salvation, and his replying thereto, he was asked, "Is it your desire to receive, now, this immersion in token of your faith?" He replied firmly "I do." Whereupon the ceremony was performed in the corridor of the Jail, after which his prison clothes were exchanged for a suit of black.

He was then shaved, appeared calm and cheerful, conversing with friends as they approached him. At 11:10 a. m., he was given a light repast, after which the music gown was drawn over him. Sheriff Champion approached at 11:45 and read him the findings of the court. He listened calmly to the reading, playing with a small child in his lap, interrupting the reading at one time by saying: "It was not necessary unless the law required it." At its conclusion he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied firmly:

"NO! I AM READY."
"Dr. Curtis has given you all that is necessary. Well, take the baby, Mrs. Howard, and I charge you to raise it up for the better world." He then bade his fellow prisoners farewell, and was led, at 12 m., to the gate of the prison, corner of Fourth street, where a wagon containing his coffin awaited him. Mounting this readily, and without assistance, the procession, formed by policemen on horse and foot on each side of the wagon, in front and rear, proceeded up Market street to Sixth, thence to Vine, near the crossing of the E. T. Va. & G. R. R., where was located the gallows.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

GREAT STORM AT TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA.

The Mayor Appeals to other Cities
for Help.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23.—A heavy storm has prevailed south and west of here for twenty-four hours. Tusculumbia, Ala., is reported as partially destroyed. We will get particulars as soon as possible.

LATER.

The following particulars of the disastrous storm at Tusculumbia, Ala., have just been received:

Twelve Persons were Killed.

Among the killed are Mrs. William Winston, mother of the late ex-Governor Winston; the wife and two children of Hon. J. B. Moore, Senator from this district; E. D. Hodgkins, editor of the *Chronicle*, his wife and four children. The Catholic Church; Discher Female Institute, which has recently been finished and many of the finest residences; both of the flouring mills and the most substantial brick dwellings in the town were destroyed. Many

Poor Families are without Homes. A bridge on the M. & C. R. R., near the town, was destroyed. The eastern bound train was

precipitated into Spring Creek, but fortunately no one was killed. The engineer was badly burned. It will be several days before the trains will run through.

The Mayor Appeals to Huntsville, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and adjoining towns in the following terms:

"Nearly half of our town is in ruins. Twelve persons were killed and many wounded. A large number of families are entirely destitute. The tornado came from the southwest, passing northeast. Unless immediate aid can be extended to us, much suffering will be the result. We appeal to the charity of a Christian public, in behalf of the unfortunate."
(Signed) H. F. NEWSUM,
Mayor of Tusculumbia.

From Montgomery.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 23.—Senator Moore was here, but left this

morning for his desolated home in Montevallo. Two persons are reported killed and twenty wounded. It is rumored that a bridge on the Memphis and Charleston railroad was wrecked and that the train plunged into the river, killing and wounding forty persons, but it needs confirmation. No further particulars.

NOTE.—This rumor is untrue. It refers to the bridge over Spring Creek. A true report of which appears from the dispatch to Capt. Jacques, which we publish elsewhere.—EBS. CHRONICLE.

Hurricane in New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—There was a hurricane at Trenton, New Jersey. It is blowing a gale here to-night.

WASHINGTON.

Demand For Semi-Tropical Fruits in the South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Commissioner of Agriculture says the demand for semi-tropical fruits for experiment in the Southern States is very great, and far beyond the ability of the department to supply. The Chinese tea plant is especially in demand and many thousands of young plants have been distributed during the past year.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the total production of manufactured tobacco, during the fiscal year, was 118,548,618 pounds. The collection of tax on tobacco was \$33,242,875. The total quantity manufactured during year was 10,837,827 pounds. The actual production of manufactured tobacco exceeded that of the previous year by over two million pounds, and the foreign exportation exceeded that of the previous year by near three-quarters of a million pounds. The Commissioner urges the continuation of the leaf tobacco clauses, in the act of June 6th, 1872, without amendment or alteration.

The results of this great trade, so far as its relations to the Government are concerned, have been exceedingly satisfactory. During the last fiscal year, 2,880 fruit distilleries were registered and 2,841 operated, 709 distilleries, other than fruit were registered, and 665 operated, and there has been an increased activity in all operations relating to bonded distilled spirits. The quantity produced during the year 1874, as compared with that produced during the year 1873, is relatively greater than the quantity withdrawn for all purposes during 1874, as compared with the quantity withdrawn for all purposes during 1873, leaving a balance of 15,817,709 gallons in warehouses on June 30, 1874, which is 2,900,247 gallons more than was in warehouse June 30, 1873. The quantity in warehouse at that time being 12,947,462 gallons.

During the first quarter of the present year the demand for distilled spirits has been active, and the quantity withdrawn from the warehouse upon payment of tax has exceeded the quantity deposited; so that the balance remaining in the warehouse September 30th, 1874, has been reduced to 12,597,096 gallons, or a decrease of 3,240,613 gallons, as compared with the quantity remaining in warehouse June 30th, 1874. The whole number of cases compromised during the past fiscal year was 381, and the total amount received by compromises \$629.79. During the year 5,610 suits have been commenced; 2,228 have been settled in favor of the U. S. Government. 627 against 1,655 suits were tried and dismissed, and there were pending on the 1st of July, 1874, 7,246. The largest amount collected in any one quarter from tobacco was collected during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, which reaches the sum of \$10,162,954. Should corresponding relative collections continue to be made for the remaining three quarters the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$36,000,000.

Attorney General Williams on Arkansas Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Representative Whitshire, of Arkansas, had an interview to-day with Attorney General Williams with reference to affairs in that State, and says it was of a satisfactory character. Whitshire is satisfied that if any action at all be taken in the matter it will be by Congress and not by the Executive Department. The Attorney General informed him that in his dispatch to Judge Poland at Salt Lake, he did not suggest or indicate that representative Ward, of your special committee remain there, but merely requested Poland to come to Washington on his way home, as he, the Attorney General, desired information relative to Arkansas affairs. Judge Poland, among other things, said to him, there was no disturbance or excitement, whatever, in Arkansas, and that the State was unusually quiet.

It is the purpose of Representative Whitshire and Governor Low to prepare this week, and file with the Attorney General, a statement, refuting the charges and allegations of Smith and those who represent his interests. The general feeling in Washington is opposed to Federal interference.

The Secretary of State to-day purchased about two hundred thousand dollars worth of United States bonds from the First National bank of New York, for the investment of the interest on the Geneva Award Fund which accrued for three months up to the first instant.

Harrington was allowed to speak two hours in his own behalf. During the first part he spoke of Harrington in the third person, but finally shed tears in the first person, saying: "so help me God," &c. He acknowledged the conspiracy against Columbus and Alexander, and denounced the department of justice and also the secret

service as controlled by Whiteley. He averred, so help him God, neither he nor Williams had a share in the conspiracy.

SHALL RAILROADS BE TAXED.

The Time to Decide this Question is at Hand.

On the general subject of taxing railroads the *Memphis Ledger* makes the following timely remarks:

The charters of the railroads in this State exempt the companies from taxation for a term of twenty years. That term has recently expired with several of them, and it will devolve upon the Legislature to determine whether railroads shall be taxed as other property. The constitution requires all taxation to be uniform, and under our laws property belonging to educational institutions, to widows of ex-Presidents, etc., is exempt; but nowhere in the constitution or statutes is there any provision under which railroads may be exempted from paying their share of public burdens, save under their charters as above mentioned.

The railroads, in most instances, take care of themselves by reducing the pay of their employees and by increasing local tariffs far beyond the limit prescribed in their charters. That railroads, and all such corporations, are the mere creatures of the State and subject to its control, there is no question. The State has a right of which it can not divest itself, to impose taxes upon every species of property, and a corporation has no rights over and above the citizens of a State. The Pullman palace sleeping cars are likewise liable to taxation and should be made to pay either a privilege or an ad valorem tax, as assessed against other property.

At the time the internal improvement laws were passed some twenty years ago, it was considered sound public policy to exempt railroads for a term of years, until the leading lines could be put into successful operation. The State loaned her credit at an immense loss to many of these corporations. We have about all the railroads needed to carry the products of the soil to market, and to do the general freight and passenger traffic of the State. If those we have are not self-sustaining and have to be put on an ezymenary footing, it is high time to have a change of policy. We are opposed to all subsidies as well as monopolies, especially those that daily violate the conditions of the charters which brought them into existence.

BOURBON TRUCULENCE.

An Editorial Recommendation for
Every Successful Candidate in Louisiana to be Killed.

SHREVEPORT, Nov. 17.—The Times, in its issue of yesterday, says:

We want no representative on the Returning Board; no favors or concessions from Kellogg and Packard. If George L. Smith is counted in over W. M. Levy, or if Twitchell is counted in over Elam, let Smith and Twitchell be killed. If Johnson and Tyler, in De Soto, are counted in over Seales and Schuler, as the New Orleans *Republican* says, or if Keating, Levissee and Johnson in Caddo are counted in over Vaughan, Horan and Lamb, then let Johnson, Tyler, Keating and Levissee be killed; and so let every officer from Congressmen down to Constable, in every district and parish of the State, be served. We can not afford to be defeated by a ring of political scoundrels after we have triumphed. Human life may be precious, but the lives of all the carpet-baggers and politicians in Louisiana are valueless, compared with the work of justice and liberty.

To rightly understand the full force of this proposition, it should be stated that George L. Smith was the Republican candidate for Congress for this district, and it is still doubtful whether or not he has been elected. Twitchell, also in this district, was running for State Senator, and has undoubtedly been elected; and Keating, Levissee and Johnson have probably been elected to the Legislature from this city, though the vote is so close that only the official count can decide it.

Clothing to be Distributed to the Destitute in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Nov. 17, 1874.

The following dispatch was received here last night:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1874.

To General E. O. C. Ord, Commanding Department of the Platte, Omaha:

Referring to the matter of a distribution of clothing in Nebraska, on account of the grasshopper plague, the Secretary of War directs that you report, if ascertained, what quantity is required, and the location to which it should be sent. If this information is not known an officer should be sent to ascertain it, and the result reported by telegraph without delay.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant General.

This action of the War Department is the result of General Ord's disinterested and urgent appeals in behalf of the suffering people of the State, who acknowledge his labors with the deepest gratitude.—EBS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

Jerry Black Will Probably Not Carry Off the Prize.

A Washington special to the *Courier-Journal* says:

The information from Pennsylvania is to the effect that the canvass for the Senatorship is becoming very active. The candidates are the Hon. J. S. Black, the author of the great speech for liberty in the Milligan case; Hon. Chas. Buckalew, former U. S. Senator; Heister Clymer, member of Congress, and the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Judge Black is as much behind his rivals in the arts of manipulation as he is superior in ability, and despite his reputation, he may fail to carry off the prize.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

HOME.

OMAHA, Nov. 20.—The recent snow storm was much heavier on the overland route west of Cheyenne than here, and the snow blockaded the railroad it is feared.

The Western Union wires, prostrated by the severity of the snow storm, are again in good working order to California and Montana.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—The Clerkship of the Court of Appeals is declared vacant, the candidate, Thos. L. Jones, Democrat, who received 50,000 majority having accepted a challenge to fight a duel five years ago.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 19.—The Democratic party of Tennessee celebrated the recent political victories this P. M., and this evening the city is full of people from this and surrounding States. The assemblage are addressed at the Exposition building this afternoon by Hon. Jas. B. Beck, of Kentucky, and Hon. W. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and to-night by Gov. McEary, of Louisiana, and Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, and Gen. Morgan, of Alabama. To-night the city was illuminated and a salute of one hundred guns was fired from Capital Hill.

RATON, N. C., Nov. 20.—A number of bills were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, the most important of which was a bill to provide for the compromise and settlement of the State debt, introduced by Col. S. Mc D. Tate, of Burke, the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The bill is supplemental to a preamble in which is recited the reasons for not paying all the debt, the destruction of the property upon which the bonds were based, and the reckless legislation and management of finance at a time when the taxpayers had no control in public affairs.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Nicholson has resigned the pastorate of the Trinity Episcopal Church, in this city, and will join the Reformed Episcopal Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have sued the Union Pacific Railroad Company for \$100,000 damages, for violation of contract.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The *Journal Des Debats* publishes a violent editorial attack upon Disraeli for his disclaimer that his recent Guild-Hall speech referred to the Von Arnim case. The *Debats* says Disraeli has simply apologized to Bismarck for his offensive utterances.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—There was an alarming explosion in a chemical factory in St. Dennis to-day. The building was destroyed, and the railway station near it badly damaged. Three persons were killed and fifteen badly injured. Half the windows in the town were broken.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A boat belonging to Her Majesty's ship Aurora was run down in the Clyde yesterday, and seventeen men were drowned.

The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh will be baptised at Buckingham Palace, Monday next. The Queen, the Empress of Russia, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czar and Grand Duke Alexis, will be present.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 23.—A terrible subterranean rumbling commenced on the 11th inst., at Guanajuato, and was followed by a trembling of the earth. Many edifices were injured by the shock. The rumblings have since become so continuous that the people are alarmed, and many families are leaving.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—There is to be a torchlight procession in Manchester to-night, in commemoration of the Fenian martyrs, who were executed in that city.

A dense fog makes travel by land and water dangerous. Several railroad accidents have been reported.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Marshal Serrano will go to the North next month for the purpose of expediting operations against the Carlists.

The Government has exiled two Generals and several civilians known to be partisans of Prince Alphonso, son of the ex-Queen Isabella. Other persons are to be sent into exile for some reason.

INJUDICIAL.

The Missouri Patrons of Husbandry
Encase About Their Treasury.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Reports have been in circulation for a few days that C. G. Quisenberry, Treasurer of the State Grange of Missouri, was a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. The *Evening Dispatch* to-day has information, believed to be reliable, regarding the matter, which is to the effect that at the recent meeting of the State Grange, at Kansas City, Mr. Quisenberry was called upon for the whole sum in the treasury (\$20,000), it being wanted to invest in a manufactory. It then came out that Quisenberry had invested the fund of the Grange in various ways, and that they could not be realized at once. He raised \$4,000 cash, and has since given to the Executive Board of the Grange deeds of trust on two farms said to be worth \$18,000; executed bond with personal security, which has been accepted by the Board, and has been agreed to pay the whole amount by next July. Quisenberry's friends do not believe he intended to defraud the Grange, but think he simply acted injudiciously in using its funds. Besides two farms, Quisenberry has a herd of thoroughbred cattle worth over \$20,000, and it is not believed that there is any danger of the Grange losing anything.

To Correspondents.

In answer to scores of letters of inquiry, we state: The Fifth Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library will positively take place November 30, 1874, and there will be no postponement. The capital price will be \$250,000. Save as the trouble writing letters, good friends, and for information concerning this matter, drop a line to Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky. You will receive full particulars by return mail. Please spare us.